HUMAN EVENTS

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Party of Reuther: The prevailing question in Washington, discussed with animation among veteran observers, is: how long can the plight of the Democrats be kept under wraps?

Those who range Capitol Hill know very well that Democratic morale is at a low ebb and that GOP hopes are on the rise. Democrats admit it, very privately and confidentially. But the Newspaper Guild boys and "liberal" pundits shun the subject with almost phobic aversion.

The fact is that the Democrats (that is, the "liberal" Northern wing of the Party; the Jeffersonians of the South are doing nicely) perceive that their chances of winning seats in Northern rural areas next fall are dimming day by day, as farm income rises.

Also, in urban areas of the North — all reports indicate — Democratic clubhouses no longer exude the confidence shown several months ago, when these circles predicted a landslide with a gain of 50 more seats in the House. GOP House leaders now publicly claim gains in those areas; privately, they say they will at least hold their own. (The Senate remains another and less happy story for the GOP.)

● Such is today's aspect of the changing political scenery — obscured so far by most of the press. And, if the Democrats and their friends have wrapped the political situation in cotton wool, they keep buried deep, six feet under the ground, the actual reasons for their difficulties. Yet the underlying causes stick out for all those, without inhibitions, who wish to see.

At the recent Governors' convention in Miami, the rising "white hope" of the Democratic National Committee, Governor Meyner of New Jersey, failed to put himself over. When the Governors of the Nation sat down to choose another Chairman for the coming year, they selected Governor Leroy Collins of Florida, a "moderate" Southern Democrat. The New Dealish Meyner was defeated by a combination of Republicans and Southerners.

It may have been — say observers — that Meyner's "style" offers little hope for capitalizing on current moods. In his home state, he has just put through the biggest New Jersey budget on record, approaching a sky-high figure of $400 million, with a consequent increase in taxes. Unemployment in the Garden State has been rising, and Meyner goes at the problem in the classic Keynesian way. One result of the rising state taxes on corporations has been the threat by New Jersey industrialists—Johnson and Johnson, pharmaceutical company, is an example — to move out of the state. What happened to New England states stands as a portent.

This pattern emerges for political observers in Washington: unemployment and high taxes mark the states which now have, and have had for some years, Democratic administrations — Michigan, Massachusetts, Maine, Minnesota, New York, Connecticut, Washington, to name a few. Michigan leads the list with 15.4 per cent unemployment (national average, at the time of this sounding, 8 per cent), and with state tax collections of $103 per capita, compared to national average per capita state tax collections of $81.59. (Automobile manufacturers have been fleeing Michigan, their traditional habitat, and setting up plants in other states — principally Ohio.) "Those who run may read."

● Few newspaper readers nationally had a chance to scan the May 23 release of Representative Charles E. Chamberlain, Republican of the 6th District of Michigan (the Flint-Lansing area), which has more automobile workers than any other district in the Nation. Chamberlain sent out a questionnaire to hourly wage employees in his district. The returns, he said, show that the employees do not favor wage increases at this time, but place greater emphasis on getting back to work. Typical statements from the workers, as quoted in the Chamberlain release, ran as follows: "Wages at the present time mean little. With every increase in wages, prices move even higher. With each increase in wages, I seem to end up with less money." "I have not heard one in favor of what they are asking now [profit-sharing]. What we want is the opportunity to work." "I don't believe any wage increase would benefit me or any other worker. I believe that higher wages only cause higher prices."

On the question of wage increases, 53 per cent responding voted "no." In answer to the question, "do you believe that the policies adopted by union leaders represent the thinking of rank and file union membership?", 72 per cent voted "no." Also, 79 per cent voted "yes" to "do you favor secret ballots for union elections?"

This picture of opinion in Reutherland suggests why the Democrats, with their "protect Reuther" and "spend our way back to prosperity" policies (now going full blast in Congress), are in trouble. The verdict on Capitol Hill: It's not only a Reuther recession; it's a Reuther party which prevents Congress from seeking a fundamental solution to our economic problems.

New York Politics: Former GOP Chairman Leonard Hall is rated, by those who know the situation in the Empire State, as the best possible Republican candidate for Governor to run against incumbent Averell Harriman. It is pointed out that, while Hall would of course have strong upstate support, he would also have the best chance to cut into Democratic hegemony in New York City.

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Good showings in the city were what enabled Dewey to win so consistently; and a bad showing there was what defeated GOP candidate Irving Ives in his 1954 gubernatorial bid against Harriman. Despite Ives' reputation for "liberalism" (he was the author of the New York FEPC law), he ran badly in the big city. He lost Queens borough by 38,000 votes (in contrast to Dewey's majorities there of 158,000 in '46 and 94,000 in '50), and he yielded to Harriman a majority of 661,000 in Manhattan, Brooklyn and the Bronx, whereas Dewey held down Democratic majorities in those boroughs to 372,000 in 1946 and 267,000 in 1950.

Today Queens is the key. It has moved ahead in population in recent years so that more votes will be counted there than in either Manhattan or the Bronx — as was the case in 1954. Hall represented a part of Queens in Congress for some years and enjoys a large and enthusiastic following there.

Such calculations, of course, are contingent upon Hall's winning the nomination at the coming GOP state convention, and there may be hurdles which he has to jump to secure convention approval. It is known, for example, that "liberal" Republican Senator Javits is working to get the gubernatorial nomination for fellow "liberal" Nelson Rockefeller. There are frequent rumors that the Rockefeller forces, with a heavy slush fund, plan a "Willkie blitz" at the convention. That is to say, they will spend a great deal of money, exert strong financial and social pressure, and pull out all stops in a propaganda campaign guided by top public relations experts (which is what the Willkie forces did in 1940).

If they succeed, it is believed that Harriman will coast in for the election next November, because Queens and upstate areas will "sit on their hands," rather than work for the "liberal" Rockefeller.

French Crisis: "Personal diplomacy" — the evil which has long afflicted American policy — set off the French imbroglio and led to the advent of General de Gaulle, with all its disturbing implications. So runs the confidential explanation offered by those who know the byways of Washington's diplomatic row.

It was President Eisenhower's private letter to ex-Premier Felix Gaillard which lit the fuse. In that letter, the President advised the French Prime Minister to settle the Tunisian crisis by withdrawing French troops from Tunis and by other moves to appease the Arabs. Within six hours of the receipt of the communication Jacques Soustelle, prominent Gaullist member of the French Assembly, reportedly obtained a copy of it and declaimed in the legislative chamber against American intervention in French affairs, thereby bringing down the Gaillard Government. The weak Pflimlin regime followed.

What is not known so well is that the White House Palace Guard originated the idea of composing and sending the "private" letter to Gaillard, without prior consultation with the State Department. It is believed that Dr. Milton Eisenhower and Paul Hoffman were the mainsprings of the maneuver.

The history of this incident explains why US Government quarters initially became so discreet in commenting on the French crisis which arose when the French generals in Algeria started handing down their ultimata.

Apprehensions about the future of France have risen on Capitol Hill, primarily because many members have read the public statement by General de Gaulle which he issued on May 19. In that utterance, the General literally boasted of his record as French political leader in the postwar era, emphasizing what he calls his program of "economic and social renovation," including nationalization of mines, gas, electricity, Bank of France, the main credit institutions, the Renault auto company, *etc.* Congressmen associate these so-called "reforms" with the prolonged and violent inflation which reduced the value of the franc to a small fraction of its prewar value.

Tax Deduction: The methods by which tax privileges are determined continue to puzzle and anger Capital conservatives. Many recall, for example, the case of "For America," the patriotic organization denied tax-exemption in 1955.

Now another such ruling stirs conservative ire. Private power companies were recently denied the right to deduct institutional advertising — defending their record of service against the encroachments of Government power — as a legitimate business expense. Yet, it is pointed out, such advertising in many cases may well be essential to the survival of the company, which must combat the tax-subsidized competition of Government power.

> **"In other words," commented the Fort Lauderdale (Fla.) *Daily News*, "the Federal Government can propagandize the people all it wants to and even use our own money against us to accomplish its ends. But free enterprise, threatened by Government encroachment into its field of business endeavor, can't take its case to the people and treat the cost as a legitimate business expense."**

(Preliminary shots in the battle to gag private power companies were fired early in 1957, when the Chudoff subcommittee of the House attacked five Rocky Mountain private power companies for circulating a booklet critical of the Federal power program. See HUMAN EVENTS for March 9, 1957.)

Pentagon Reorganization: The Administration's bill for the reorganization of the Defense Department seems to have bogged down in congressional controversy. The bill has had strong opposition from conservative Senators, who are more inclined to favor the bill presented by Senators Styles Bridges (R.-N.H.) and Mike Mansfield (D.-Mont.).

What is reportedly in the back of the minds of the conservatives are the political character and political past of the men who drew up the reorganization plan for President Eisenhower, in their capacity as "advisers" to Secretary of Defense Neil McElroy. McElroy claims that his advisers are not a committee, but a "group." They are William C. Foster, Nelson Rockefeller, Charles A. Coolidge, General Omar N. Bradley, Admiral Arthur W. Radford and General Nathan F. Twining. Except for Admiral Radford and General Twining, two highly respected officers, they all belong to the Roosevelt-Truman era of error.

● Nelson Rockefeller began his Government service in 1940 when he joined the Roosevelt State Department to

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become coordinator of Inter-American affairs, progressing to Assistant Secretary in charge of relations with Latin American republics. In the Truman Administration he served as chairman of the Advisory Board for the Point Four program.

● Boston lawyer Charles A. Coolidge spent 1951 and 1952 in Washington, serving President Truman's Cabinet as Assistant to the Secretary of Defense in legal and legislative affairs.

● The most interesting member of the "group" is William C. Foster. His star began to climb in 1946 when Harry Truman appointed him to the War Department's Policy Committee on Labor-Management Relations. He then went to the Commerce Department under Henry Wallace and would have been Assistant to the Secretary in charge of small business had not Congress objected.

Congress notwithstanding, Foster's star continued in the ascendant. When Averell Harriman became Secretary of Commerce he made Foster Under Secretary, and in 1950 Foster succeeded Paul Hoffman as director of ECA. The spotlight of the press recently fell on his brow when the much-ballyhooed Gaither Report was presented, under his acting chairmanship.

Rather than relying on such relics of error-ridden Democratic Administrations, say several Republican Senators, it would behoove a GOP Administration to try and find some new advisers.

High Court: Congressional resentment against the encroachments of the left-wing Supreme Court continues to grow. On the heels of favorable action on the Jenner-Butler bill by the Senate Judiciary Committee last month, the corresponding committee in the House last week voted out a comprehensive "states' rights" bill. This bill, approved over the vehement objections of the Committee's left-wing chairman, Emanuel Celler (D.-N.Y.), declares that state laws are not superseded by Federal laws in the same area, unless the Federal statute contains a specific provision to that effect.

The bill is a direct slam at the Supreme Court's *Nelson* decision of 1956, which declared that the Smith Act, a Federal law designed to curb Communist agitation, "pre-empted the field" of sedition and voided state laws on the subject. Representative Howard Smith (D.-Va.), for whom the Smith Act is named, strongly objected to this ruling, and proposed the states' rights bill as a remedy.

● Such activity in the Capitol is apparently not lost on the nine men in the marble sanctuary directly across First Street. For the Supreme Court this week handed down what is termed a "surprise" ruling — in view of the Court's previous trend. Effect of the decision was to strengthen states' rights, and to strike a telling blow at the labor boss oligarchy. In two cases involving workers suing their unions, the Court ruled that state courts had jurisdiction over the grievances in question, and that the workers were not compelled to take their cases to the National Labor Relations Board. The unions had contended that the Federal Taft-Hartley Act had pre-empted the field, and that state courts were not empowered to handle the cases.

In their main outlines, say Capital analysts, these cases correspond to the *Nelson* decision, and represent a substantial deviation from the Court's position in that ruling. Moreover, the Court's reversal clears the way for workers to sue for — and to receive — punitive damages from unions, if pickets prevent them from working.

Reciprocal Trade: As White House pressures mount on behalf of renewed Reciprocal Trade legislation, attention is called to the many abuses which have been fostered by these agreements, in the name of international amity. Cited, for example, is a recent speech by Senator Frederick G. Payne (R.-Me.). Payne pointed out the ravages that have been worked on the textile industry by current "trade and aid" programs. Payne presented a table showing the great inequities in the procurement policy followed by the Administration. In fiscal year 1957, for example, the ICA purchased over $89 million worth of "fabricated basic textiles" from foreign suppliers, while buying only $7 million worth from domestic manufacturers.

> **"Since 1948," Payne said, "we have purchased over $356 million worth of textiles under the foreign-aid program. Of that amount, $240,800,000 was spent for offshore purchases, and only $155,100,000 bought our own domestic textiles."**

Payne sketched the results of such policies on the American industry. "Since 1946," he pointed out, "717 textile mills have been liquidated in this country. Since 1949, 205 mills have closed their doors permanently in New England alone. This same drain has been felt in Southern communities where it is reported that 79 textile mills have closed since January 1, 1955 . . ."

In 1957, Payne added, textile employment fell by 6.2 per cent, while the corresponding figure for all other manufacturing was only 3.2 per cent. In the hardhit New England area, the figure was 15 per cent.

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Book Event

The Full Story on Reuther

By E. L. DAYTON

The following character sketch of Walter Reuther is abstracted from the last chapter of E. L. Dayton's sensational new biography of the UAW president, published by Devin-Adair. You can obtain a copy of *Walter Reuther: Autocrat of the Bargaining Table* — perhaps the most important biography to be published in 1958 — from HUMAN EVENTS, for $4.50.

Additionally, our circulation department is offering this book, plus an eight-week trial subscription to HUMAN EVENTS, for $5.50. You may also take advantage of this special offer if you wish to send your friends a gift of this book plus an eight-weeks trial subscription. A gift card accompanying the book will name you as the donor.

Walter Reuther has made himself the master of the Democratic party in Michigan. Reuther tells the Governor not to extradite a UAW goon to Wisconsin for beating a Kohler worker almost to death and the goon is not extradited. Now that he has become the political strategist of the merged AFL-CIO, his operations on the national level will become more and more apparent.

Reuther's friends say his capacity to lead is immense. His critics complain that he carries on his back the clawing monkey of ambition. He describes himself and his lieutenants as the vanguard of tomorrow. In the words of Chester Bowles at a testimonial in the Astor Hotel, when Mrs. Roosevelt honored Reuther for his leadership, he has "spearheaded the American dream." In the language of *The New York Herald Tribune*, he is a "dangerous and disingenuous opportunist" and "reckless politician" dynamoed by "aggressive demagoguery."

The poet laureate of Americans for Democratic Action, Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., asserts in his book, *The Vital Center:* "Walter Reuther, the extraordinarily able and intelligent leader of the United Auto Workers, may well become in another decade the most powerful man in American politics."

Reuther is a man applauded for puritanical morals. This Sir Galahad of the labor leaders, it is said, does not imbibe intoxicating liquors, wager on the horses, shoot craps, stick his hand into the union till, or use obscene language. People say his objectives were good. So were Benito Mussolini's when he tried to make the railroads run on time. It was not until later that people began to notice the bodies left along the right of way.

Walter Reuther, in Walter Reuther's estimation, is without exaggeration a latter-day Moses whose self-appointed task it is to lead the oppressed out of capitalistic bondage, into the Promised Land of socialistic planning, full employment and guaranteed income for all.

Basically, he is a Socialist. In the Detroit *Times*, October 5, 1937, he said: "As an automobile worker, as a union official, as a member of the Socialist Party, I pledge myself to the service of all the people." In October, 1954, he handed a UAW check for $200,000 to Methodist bishop William C. Martin, head of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in America, "to help finance the Council's educational program in the areas of church and economic life."

In 1956, if he could have had his way, he would have forced the four-day week upon the auto industry, beginning with General Motors, which more than two years ago he called "the fattest goose" in history. The Reuther demand appeared a little ridiculous in the light of the fact that three years before both General Motors and Ford offered the United Auto Workers a stocksharing plan for which they were roundly chastised by Reuther. Many financial writers were quick to point out the unfairness of the plan, which gives workers the chance of participating in the spoils without the risk of winning them or suffering losses in the case of reversals.

* * *

Reuther can talk till Doomsday about fighting Communists, but they retain a great deal of affection for him. The party in 1957 passed a resolution praising Dubinsky, A. Philip Randolph and Reuther for "performing the function of Social Democracy."

One of Reuther's archenemies is Dave Beck, owner of that famous house that union jack built. While it is true that Beck misappropriated some thousands in union funds for his own personal interest, Reuther has supervised the spending of close to a quarter of a billion dollars of union funds in the ten years of his UAW presidency.

UAW disbursements for the year 1956 alone totaled $28.5 million. Only a voucher-by-voucher accounting would reveal how much of this went to politicians, but those who have read *The CIO and the Democratic Party* know that the CIO contributed more than $200,000 or 60 per cent of the funds which elected Governor Williams of Michigan.

* * *

The notion has been seriously advanced by *Newsweek* magazine that Reuther is behind the charges of the McClellan Committee against Beck and Hoffa, and that the Committee's attitude toward Reuther has been one of conciliation. Why? Because the Committee Counsel, Robert Kennedy, fears that Reuther, if called to account for his sins, might kill off Robert's brother, Senator John Kennedy, as a possible candidate for the Democratic nomination in 1960. They remember how, at the 1956 Democratic Convention, Reuther killed off Governor W. Averell Harriman by switching Michigan's delegation to Adlai Stevenson, over Williams' mild protest.

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Article Section *Printed in Two Sections*

THERE'S NO BUSINESS LIKE SHOW BUSINESS

How 'Liberals' Sell Foreign Giveaways

By FRANK C. HANIGHEN

IN THE latter part of February, movie czar Eric Johnston put on a "show" in Washington with nearly two hundred leaders of private enterprise as an audience, to proclaim how important it is for Congress to give away more billions to foreign nations. The show did not impress Congress or the Washington press corps — not at all. Opponents of our easy-going foreign spending laughed and went back to sleep, serenely confident that the effort had been a failure.

They reckoned without the know-how of Eric Johnston and the finesse of the men who directed his operation. Johnston's business is show business. The "show" was put on *in* Washington, but not *for* Washington. Like a Broadway play which is content to lose money in New York if the publicity build-up will make huge profits on the road, everything was chosen for its effect on the grass roots. The parade of big shots against the backdrop of the Capitol and the White House was staged to impress Washington, Pennsylvania and Washington, Indiana — not Washington, D. C.

But how is such a show put on the road? What are the mechanics? Perhaps Johnston's giveaway extravaganza will be more comprehensible if the fact is stressed that it represents part of a pattern. Although it contained its own special twists, it represented essentially the same thing that is done every year on behalf of foreign aid. In 1957, for example, a similar "selling" job was conducted by foreign-aid advocates. A survey of that effort will show the nature and strength of these forces, and the methods they use to obtain what they want.

Here we must look into something called the "National Conference on International Economic and Social Development." This "Conference" includes over 100 national organizations.

Among them are the following: the American Association for the United Nations, the American Association of University Women, the AFL-CIO, American Friends Service Committee, American Jewish Congress, American Medical Association, American Veterans Committee, Americans for Democratic Action, B'Nai B'Rith, Catholic Association for International Peace, Citizens Committee for UNICEF, Committee for World Development and World Disarmament, Institute of International Education, League of Women Voters, National Association of Social Workers, Inc., National Council of Churches, National Council of Negro Women, National Education Association, National Farmers Union, Robert R. Nathan Associates, Students for Democratic Action, Unitarian Service Committee, United Automobile Workers, United States Committee for UNICEF, United World Federalists, Inc., Young Women's Christian Association. These are powerful, well-organized, wealthy national organizations with wide membership, and branches or affiliates in all parts of the country.

THE "CONFERENCE" holds annual meetings in Washington, at which representatives of the member organizations are brought together to hear reports, from selected experts, on matters of national policy.

The Fourth Conference, in February, 1957, was arranged by the "Point Four Information Service." Many of the same organizations are members of both groups. This is the by now standard "liberal" maneuver, borrowed from the military, of the "double envelopment."

The title of the Fourth Conference was "People Working Together." The published report was edited by David C. Williams of Americans for Democratic Action.

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Why do these people — who know each other well — come together for a day in Washington, to hear what they advocate or hear advocated every day of their lives? To tell the end of the story in the beginning, they come together to formulate their perennial programs in simple "theses," so that each participant can carry the message clearly — without the need to think or to stumble around in areas of uncertainty about "liberal" policy — to the local chapters of his national organization in every part of the country.

The Fourth Conference, it should be pointed out, had 170 member organizations, some of whom had membership in the millions. Each of these agencies is a vehicle for the dissemination of ideas to the hamlets and cities of the country.

It should also be noted that, in the 1957 session, members of Congress were engaged in a bitter debate over major changes in foreign aid, from military defense against communism, to "economic development" of the neutralist nations of Asia and Africa.

This Conference on "International Economic and Social Development" took place a few months before the vote in Congress, to commit the United States to financing development of unindustrialized areas, in Asia and Africa, indefinitely. The sheer quantitative effect on public opinion in favor of this new and endless giveaway can readily be imagined.

Now let us see what theses were handed out.

ONE SPEAKER was Thorsten V. Kalijarvi, Acting Deputy Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs. He said that America had inspired the longing of other peoples for material advancement, and so we should help to satisfy their aspirations (the moral obligation).

He said that "the United States has joined in the technical education process which the United Nations carries on." (The simple truth is that the United Nations has joined in the technical education of less experienced people, which the United States began, and the UN is now trying to take over the job with State Department backing.)

In the past, said Kalijarvi, we paid 50 to 60 per cent of the contributions to the UN "Expanded Technical Assistance Program," but now a hard-hearted Congress insists that American contributions be no more than 33⅓ per cent.

Kalijarvi called our payments to UN Technical Assistance "voluntary"; but we know what would happen to anybody who tried to deduct his share of these "voluntary" payments from his income tax.

Another speaker was Tyler Wood, high in the International Cooperation Administration. He said Americans had made available $57 billion to other nations since mid-1945. Why did we do this? "We in the United States want to and do perform things that are fundamentally good and constructive, especially in a troubled world."

And for a job of that scope, $57 billion isn't enough.

A spokesman from Robert R. Nathan Associates told of poor backward Burma, which could count on a loan of $25 million from the United States, gifts of surplus commodities, a credit of $25 million from West Germany, credits from the USSR, a $42 million loan from India, further World Bank loans, and private foreign investment. This neutralist nation certainly doesn't seem "backward" in the business of cadging unearned dollars. But, the speaker warned, "it would appear to be in the interest of the United States to seek and find new ways and means to help Burma."

Another speaker said that India has 32 universities, affiliated with 920 colleges, more than 25,000 secondary schools and 225,000 elementary schools. This proved that the United States should give more aid to India. (Too bad that Abraham Lincoln didn't have the benefit of aid to undeveloped areas when he was of school age.)

Theodore Geiger, who also made an appearance, is well known to those who follow congressional debates. He described an Africa still in the throes of changing from a tribal system, and with more land than its population needed. Nevertheless, a speed up of "development" was all-important, for which the United States should pay and pay, preferably under the UN.

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Geiger assured his listeners there was no mass basis for communism in Africa. It was limited to a small group of intellectuals. A skeptic would have retorted that there had never been a mass basis for comunism anywhere, even in Russia. The disease is always carried by a "small group of intellectuals." A skeptic would have said, "Why hustle the poor Africans into the industrial age?" But skeptics were not invited. Dissent and debate were no part of this meeting of the faithful.

Senator Hubert Humphrey (D. - Minn.) made the most forthright presentation of left-wing objectives in the foreign-aid program. Economic development of "friendly non-Communist countries," he said, must replace military aid (to anti-Communist countries). It would give America "leadership" over the emerging nations. It would increase our trade ("trade" which is not paid for). American funds can be obtained without resistance by appropriating an extra $3 billion for agricultural surplus disposal abroad (Congress has just done this). All our programs should be coordinated with the UN (leading to SUNFED*). This spending "will continue through our lifetime and the lives of our children." It should increase as our national income rises (through inflation).

Senator Humphrey said that he had never heard of a private investor willing to finance hospitals, malaria control, teacher-training, or community development. This is the advantage of suppressing dissent. Someone less blindly hostile to private enterprise would have pointed out that most of our hospitals were endowed by private individuals, churches, lodges, fraternal orders. Malaria control was initiated by private American foundations. Teachers' College at Columbia is privately financed, like many others. Privately financed community development projects are legion.

David Owen of the UN Technical Assistance Board stressed the need for UN coordination to get "unity," as if there had never been unity before the curtain went up on the UN's contrived squabbles. He too called the taxes paid for UN grants "voluntary contributions."

Professor W. W. Rostow of MIT set the needed contributions fantastically high. In show business, artificial contrasts — such as playing off an alleged "need" against what is being requested—offer a convenient way to make something very large look smaller than it really is.

Of course, said Professor Rostow, America must not attach any "conditions" to its contributions. (What can be gained by determining whether a nation is anti-Communist before we build up its war potential?)

Paul Sifton of the UAW plugged for SUNFED. Paul Hoffman urged very general grants of funds, because the recipients did not have their development plans ready. Gone is the notion that borrowers should know the cost of their projects before they get investment capital. (The reduction in congressional control of the purse in Hoffman's proposal may, of course, have been unintentional.)

Haldore Hansen, also well-known on Capitol Hill, urged separation of the military and the development budgets. H. Field Haviland, of Brookings Institute, urged that the Secretary of State have authority over military aid, because foreign policy should "take precedence" over defense policy. (Why?) Coordination of military aid with foreign policy must not be left to voluntary negotiation between Cabinet departments on an equal status. (Why not?) A little later the State Department put this provision for State Department superintendence of military policy into the foreign-aid bill.

The foregoing has outlined one network, with its multitude of branches, its interlocking organization, and its millions of members, strategically distributed over the country. Also suggested has been the use of "theses" to focus action on the new policies desired by the promoters. We have shown the close connection in time between the spread of these theses on economic "development" and the vote in Congress committing us to finance such development without a penny of return to the Treasury.

Now what happens to the individual citizen at the end of the line? More probably than not,

*The Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development; the UN last year initiated action towards creation of this agency.

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he is convinced the first time he hears these succinct arguments. But if he is a doubter who likes to hear all sides, what does he find? His friends have heard the same unchallengeable "truths" at all the meetings they attended.

This looks like independent confirmation of the first version, from many sources. How many voters will guess that all these agencies had their opinions on "international economic and social development" carefully correlated by representatives of the American Association for the United Nations, the United Automobile Workers, the National Council of Churches, and the ADA?

And, if he does suspect something, what can one man do about it?

What can an individual citizen in Dubuque do against information packaged and distributed by a business outfit as powerful as this one, and sent to him, his paper, his church, his union — to his friends and neighbors, to all the people in his Congressional district, and all other districts, at practically the same time, in the same words?

Where is he going to get the evidence? Or the money?

What chance is there that the opposition to our entering upon a scheme to "develop" the whole world, *gratis*, will ever be heard?

Last year this method, repeated again and again, cost the American people hundreds of millions of dollars for the Fund for International Economic Development, the "new look" in foreign aid.

AN IDENTICAL performance was not offered this year; obvious repetition might give Congress a chance to catch up with what is going on. So every year we have a new twist.

This year, as has been fully reported in the columns of HUMAN EVENTS, the main show was put on by the master showman, Eric Johnston, with a new cast of prominent business and other leaders. How Eric Johnston's show is interlocked with the other pieces of the puzzle has not yet been ascertained, but there is no reason to doubt that it is thoroughly integrated with previous efforts.

This year there has also been another refinement. Two Members of Congress, Representative A. S. J. Carnahan (D.-Mo.) and Representative Chester E. Merrow (R.-N.H.) went out to ascertain, and to help shape, public opinion on foreign aid. But what "public opinion" did they find? Obviously, the exhibits carefully built up by these interlocking committees, conferences, and membership associations. (Merrow disclosed on the floor of the House that "arrangements" for these sojourns to the grass roots had been made "under the auspices" of the American Association for the United Nations.)

What chance will dissenting Congressmen and Senators have against this show? How will the members who do not like foreign aid, who believe we are wasting our money and losing our friends, put together, in a few days, without any funds, a counter-attraction good enough to compete with a show which has been years in the making, is backed by tremendous funds, and directed by some of the keenest, coldest minds in the country?

Support for such dissenters must come from a thoroughly aroused public opinion, which emphatically lets Congress know its opposition to these huge giveaways. It we Americans do not wish to dole out $4 billion-$5 billion a year till the millenium, we had better wake up.

HUMAN EVENTS was founded in 1944 by Frank C. Hanighen. It is published weekly at 408 First Street, S.E., Washington 3, D. C. and reports from Washington on politics, business, labor and taxes. It is usually published in two parts: a 4-page news section and a 4-page article. $10 per year.

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